[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

F.O. 881/7929

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. *May* 1903.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(7929.)

S 1330

No. 1.

Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(*Received June* 10.)

(No. 84. Uganda.)

My Lord, *Entebbe, April* 30, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, two copies of Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 1, with Appendices, and to request that one copy may be forwarded to the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Colonel Coles to Commissioner Jackson.

Head-quarter Office, Uganda Rifles,
Entebbe, April 28, 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and for favour of transmission to the Foreign Office and to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, two copies of Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 1, with Appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLES, *Colonel,*
Commanding Uganda Rifles.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, No. 1.

Summary of Intelligence received from April 1 *to April* 24, 1901.

(Confidential.)

Ankole.—Lieutenant Mundy reports that on the 4th February he left Mbarara, with 35 non-commissioned officers and men and 200 Wa-Ankole, under Mgabuta, the Katikiro, having been ordered by the Collector of Ankole to inquire into the murder in Kazara of a caravan of traders from German East Africa. Lugarama, Chief of Kazara, was held to be responsible for the outrage. The caravan consisted of eighteen men and four women, all of whom were killed. Lugarama retired over the German frontier.

Lieutenant Mundy captured 150 head of cattle from the offending Chief, and returned to Mbarara on the 5th March.

On the 18th March Lieutenant Mundy left Mbarara (on account of complaints from the people of Bachunku concerning Wa-Toro raids) to establish a post in the neighbourhood of Muzizi, in Northern Ankole.

Appendix (A) is attached, showing (1) divisions of the country and names of Chiefs; (2) arms of people; and (3) roads.

Busoga.—No intelligence news.

Eastern Military District.—The site of the present station at Fort Ternan is being altered, owing to the advance of the railway and consequent sanitary requirements.

His Majesty's Special Commissioner and Commander-in-chief, with No. 3 Company, Uganda Rifles, as escort, left Ravine on or about the 5th April for Mount Elgon.

Appendix (B) attached: Précis of Reports on the Sukturkana Expedition, and sketch map.

Nile Military District: Reduction of Garrison.—Owing to reduction of garrison in this district and consequent concentration of forces on the river, Lamogi (16 miles west of Fatiko, and about 50 miles south-south-east of Nimule, which is on the north bank of the Nyama River, at its junction with the Nile) was abandoned by the troops on or about the 15th March.

For the same reason Wadelai has been abandoned as a military station, and is now held by a force of 100 police.

Distribution.—The distribution of the Nile garrison is two companies at Nimule and one company at Gondokoro.

Lamogi.—Appendix (C) attached: A Report from Lamogi.

Wadelai.—No Intelligence news.

Gondokoro.—No Intelligence news.

Uganda Military District.—No Intelligence news.

Unyoro Military District.—A detachment of troops have been stationed at Hoima for the protection of the head-quarters, Western Province.

Appendix (D) attached: A Précis of a Report by Captain R. C. R. Owen on North-West Unyoro, and sketch map.

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant,*
Officiating Senior Staff and Intelligence Officer,
Uganda Rifles.

List of Appendices.

(A.) Ankole—
(1.) List of divisions of country and names of Chiefs.
(2.) The arms and tactics of the people.
(3.) The roads.
By Lieutenant G. C. R. Mundy.

(B.) Précis of Reports on the Suk-Turkana Expedition, and sketch map.* By Captain (local Major) E. H. Gorges.

(3.) Nile District—Lamogi. Report by Captain C. L. R. Petrie.

(D.) Précis of Report on North-West Unyoro, and sketch map.* By Captain R. C. R. Owen.

---

* Two copies of maps.

Appendix (A).

Monthly Intelligence Report for Month ending March 31, 1901.

(1.) *Divisions of the Country.*

I. *Ankole Proper.*

Chief Kahia: place of residence, Mbarara (Lulembo).

Sub-Chiefs:—

Katikiro Ngabuta, Chief of Sema,
Duhara, Chief of Ruampara,
Abdul Effendi, Chief of Buganda,
Lutisarara, Chief of Nsara,
Myendo, Chief of Nabusossi,
Katera, Chief of Ekikenki,
Bachunku, Chief of Ibanda.

Sub-Chiefs:—

Kosuki, Chieftainness of Ibanda proper,
Kwamtondo, Chieftainness of Kanchendi,
Lusikasi, Chief of Muzizi,
Chika, Chief of Bugarora,
Kanakwa, Chief of Kijongo.

Nduru, Chief of Buzimba,
Kayisi, Chief of Kibanga,
Wandagara, Chief of Bwezu,
Bukwasi, Chief of Lugando,
Gwimwasi, Chief of Kichwamba,
Lwakalem, Chief of Bugonse,
Kirenze, Chief of Kihanga.

Estimated population, 30,000. Estimated number of men capable of being put into the field, 10,000 to 15,000.

II. *Egara.*

Chief Batera: place of residence, Bussein. Acknowledges Kahia as his superior Chief. Estimated population, 10,000.

III. *Ruzumburu.*

Chief Makabori: place of residence, Niamizi. Does not acknowledge Kahia; does not at present pay hut tax. Estimated population, 20,000. Estimated number of men capable of being put into the field, 10,000.

IV. *Kazara.*

Chief Lugarama: place of residence, Kianga. Estimated population, 3,000. Does not acknowledge Kahia.

V. *Bunyaraguru.*

Chief Kaihura: place of residence, Kazinga.

Sub-Chiefs:

Biasigwa, Chief of Kamsusa,
Katorama, Chief of Nbusi.

Estimated population, 1,500. Acknowledges Kahia.

VI. *Buchika.*

No head Chief. Not at present under effective British rule.

(2.) *Arms and Methods of using them.*

The arms are of essentially the same description all through Ankole. They consist of:—

1. The spear: blade leaf-shaped,

There are two kinds: one with a shaft about 5 feet long, for thrusting; and one with a shorter shaft, about 3 feet, for throwing.

The natives cannot throw their spears with any accuracy.

2. The bow and arrow:

Arrows about 2 feet long, barbed, not poisoned.

A man is usually not provided with more than two or three arrows.

3. The shield: very small, very convex; made of basket-work, with a wooden boss in centre.

The natives of Bunyaraguru use a slightly larger shield, made of hippo hide.

The method of attack is to advance in a deep rectangular formation, in slightly open order, running, shouting, leaping, and gesticulating, and endeavouring to carry all before them with the first rush.

(3.) *Progress made in the Various Means of Communication.*

The following roads have now been constructed:—

1. From Mbarara through Kisasa and Nsungi to Kabula.
2. From Mbarara through Charibika and Bugaroma to Misein, in Buganda.
3. From Mbarara through Ruhiri and Mbiumbi to Busein, in Egara.
4. From Mbarara through Ruhiri, Mbiumbi, Kisara, and Kitchwamba in Bunyaraguru to Kazinga.
5. From Mbarara through Ruhunga and Cahiru to Ibanda, and thence through Kitagwenda to Fort Portal in Toru.

I am now constructing a road from Busesse in Muizi to join the other roads at Ibanda.

(Signed) G. C. R. MUNDY, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Troops, Ankole.

Busesse, March 30, 1901.

Appendix (B).

Précis of Reports on the Suk–Turkana Expedition.

ABOUT the 6th July, 1900, a report reached Eldama Station from Mr. Baker, the Collector at Ribo Post, to the effect that a party of his police consisting of one sergeant and forty-two men had been cut up by natives in the vicinity of his post, leaving him with ten men only. The Collector, Eldama, immediately applied to the Acting Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Evatt, D.S.O., for reinforcements. Owing to the operations which were then being carried on in Nandi, it was only possible to send him twenty-four police and Soudanese settlers from Fort Ternan. Meanwhile Mr. Baker had made his way into Eldama Station, accompanied by one man, and had returned to Ribo with thirty armed porters carrying food. This food would enable him to hold out for some time, and the situation ceased, for the moment, to cause anxiety. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Jackson, C.B., telegraphed that no more troops could be sent till the operations in Nandi were concluded, and that, if Mr. Baker could not hold out with his present force, he must retire on Njemps.

Nothing further of importance occurred till the 1st January, 1901, on which date a report from Mr. Baker reached Naivasha to the effect that the Turkana threatened to attack the Ribo Post. The Turkana are a powerful tribe, capable of putting a large number of men into the field, and it was, therefore, necessary that decisive action should be taken. The Deputy Commissioner at once dispatched a party of Masai Moran under Mr. Macallister, the Collector at Naivasha, to Njemps, and directed Captain Gorges, who happened to be at Nakuru at the time, to take one and a-half companies Soudanese and to himself proceed in command of the expedition to relieve Mr. Baker.

On the 10th January, Captain Gorges left Eldama Station with the following troops:—

Commanding Officer ... ... Captain Gorges.
Medical Officer ... ... Dr. Drake-Brockman.

	Native Ranks.
No. 15 Company, with Captain Rumbold and Sergeant Reilly, consisting of	92
No. 10 Company	43
No. 12 „	21
Total	156

On the 12th January, the force reached Njemps where it was joined by Mr. Macallister with twenty-one rifles of No. 12 Company, and 400 Masai Moran. Captain Gorges reported that all the tribes from Baringo northwards, including the Turkana, were hostile. The Njempsi had been attacked on 4th January by a party of Wa-Suk and Elgumi, losing thirty men killed and wounded and 400 head of cattle. Captain Gorges, at the same time, applied for reinforcements, half a company of Uganda Rifles with a British officer and a Maxim gun.

Writing from Ribo Post on the 18th January, Captain Gorges reports that all the surrounding natives were unfriendly, and that there was great difficulty in procuring food. Captain Gorges at once set about organizing flying columns, which, marching without tents or baggage, were able to cover a great deal of ground and to strike unexpected blows at long distances from the base. The result of the operation was that 150 of the enemy were killed; 10,000 sheep and goats, and 520 head of cattle, and 80 donkeys were captured. Owing to the employment of a large number of allies, there were no casualties among the troops, some of the Masai, however, were wounded, and two of Mr. Baker's police died of exposure.

On the 4th and 5th March the expedition arrived at Eldama. The object of the expedition had been obtained, the orders of His Majesty's Special Commissioner were carried out, and it is believed that the result of the expedition will be to keep the tribes concerned quiet for some time to come.

A sketch map* accompanies the Report. While traversing the country, Captain Gorges came across three rivers, the water of which was almost boiling at several miles from their sources.

Sketch Map by Captain Gorges.

[Not reproduced.]

Appendix (C).

Intelligence Report, Lamogi District, March 1, 1901.

LAMOGI is situated in the Nile Province, about 50 miles south-south-east of Nimule, and 16 miles nearly due west of Fatiko. The country is well watered and the ground fertile.

2. The present station, about to be abandoned, seems to separate the tribal divisions of Madis and Acholis, the Madis being to the north and west and the Acholis to the south and east.

3. The people are warlike, and seem to have been in a constant state of inter-tribal raiding till the arrival of the British. They are now quite settling down to the new state of affairs, but it can be seen from the numerous petty cases brought by them for decision by the Collector the constant pilfering and raiding that must have taken place.

4. The weapons in use with all tribes in the surrounding country are the bow and arrow and spear. The spear is thrown, and not used as a stabbing weapon. These people fight best in ambush, and are in no way formed into regular bodies.

5. The natives are still very much averse to regular labour. They can be induced to work in the station for a few days only at a time and as porters (although they are able to carry

* Not printed.

considerable loads), very much to their distaste. The natives have few wants at present. I think as their desire for clothing, &c., grows, they will gradually undertake steady labour.

6. The soil is extremely fertile. Cotton—which grows wild, and which the natives make into cloth—coffee, and almost all European vegetables and fruits might be grown, and would do well.

7. The climate is on the whole temperate and not unhealthy. Given good houses and food, a European might be able to live here. The difference in altitude of some 1,000 feet between this station and the Nile west of it makes a great difference in the temperature. Malaria, of course prevails, as it does throughout this district.

8. The following Chiefs appear to have most authority over the people, and are all friendly to the Government: Awheen, Acholi, Oneba (Acholis), and Lokha (Madi). These Chiefs are really rulers, which is more than can be said for the majority of the petty Chiefs. These men average some eight or ten villages each, with some forty or fifty men of the fighting age in each village. These villages are under "Matongala," or Headmen, who are answerable to their Chiefs.

9. The country east and south-east of here is in the hands of the Lango tribes. Not much is known of them, but they are warlike, and not having any knowledge of the white man, are still unfriendly. A post established in their country would, no doubt, have soon brought them under subjection.

10. The ivory here is not plentiful. Elephants abound to the north and north-east of this station, but do not seem to come within 40 miles of this as a rule.

I have the honour to state that as this post is being given up, no more Reports of this district can be given, but if desired, a more detailed Report can be furnished on any of these points.

I would add that the long grass, which lasts during the greater portion of the year, is a great bar to obtaining accurate information from personal observation, which is the only method that can be relied on, native information being hopelessly inaccurate. The very wet season of 1900 has prevented the grass from burning properly this year, and has made the obtaining of information more difficult.

This station will probably be abandoned by the 14th March, 1901.

(Signed) C. L. R. PETRIE, *Captain*,
Officer Commanding No. 8 Company, Uganda Rifles.

Appendix (D).

Précis of a Road Report from Kibero to Burigi and Masindi, by Captain Owen.

Total Miles.	Intermediate Miles.	Place.	Report.
		Kibero	2,850 feet. Between escarpment and lake. Salt industry. Boiling sulphurized spring. No cultivation. Good harbour: soundings, at point sheltered from winds, except north-north-west and west, as follows:—
			Ft. in. 20 yards from shore ... ... 6 4 25 ,, ,, ... 7 2 30 ,, ,, ... 11 3 50 ,, ,, ... 19 0
			Bottom shingle. Chief Merwa, who speaks Arabic.
5	5	Runga	Road rocky and sandy. Forty inhabitants. No cultivation.
6½	1½	Katonga	Deserted site of village.
9	2	River Wachi ...	River 8 feet broad, 2 ft. 6 in. deep, swift. Path leaves lake shore. Short grass and scrub to Butiaba, which is on sand-bank, 400 yards of reeds separating it from mainland. This previously under water.
12	3	Butiaba	Thirty huts, few sweet potatoes; 2½ to 3 miles to escarpment, short grass and trees. Supplies obtained from Bisu. Chief Vitakwuayni.
19	7	River Syo Syo ...	No road. March through water edge of lake. Road possible 200 yards inland. River 8 feet broad, 2 feet deep, sandy.
22	3	Merkwia	Narrow path north-easterly direction. Merkwia fishing hamlets on island 200 yards from shore. Supplies from Bisu. Headman Marangwa.
24	2	River Wasoki ...	Better path. River 12 feet broad, 3 ft. 6 in. deep, swift, banks solid and gradual. Good soil. Good site for camp.

Total Miles.	Intermediate Miles.	Place.	Report.
31	7	River Waiga ...	Open country. Spring at 3 miles. Swamp 1,000 yards each side of river; river 12 feet wide, 3 ft. 6 in. deep, swift, deep channel; sandy. Well kept road after 1½ miles to Masegi through thick jungle.
36	5	Masegi	Scattered cultivation: sweet potatoes, semsem, mohogo, few bananas. Village 300 yards from lake, which is swamp and reeds. Main road due north to Mujabi's. Seesa, Katikiro of Kiza Kakunguru, joined me here.
44	8	Kitambara ...	Wide good road through large shambas; 5 miles to Marissia. Crops as at Masegi, with matama and dhal. Water from holes, and scarce in dry weather.
49	5	Kimori	Road as above. Scattered village on ridge 2 miles by 1 mile. Cultivation neat and extensive. Headman Masoga.
53	4	Burigi	Wide road ends 1¾ miles from Burigi, then scrub; thus for 1 mile again good to Burigi; short grass, open plain, fine timber. Large shambas and banana gardens. Good grazing. Chief Wandera. Waterway of river 300 yards; gradual slope to river 40 to 50 feet. Good crossing could be made though other bank swampy. Good site for fort 150 yards from river. Plenty of fuel and food. Seemed healthy.
54	1	Magungu Fort ...	Old, considerable size, close to water, overgrown, unhealthy, in bad military position.
		From Burigi.	
10½	10½	Mujabi's	Same road to Kimori, then through Makindwa, Kirama, and Indandane to Mujabi's. Open, short grass, cultivation near villages. Mujabi's on open plain close to lake. A camp there of 100 Alurs from Belgian territory, who have come over on account of bad treatment. Seesa stated considerable numbers of Alurs were settling in the district. Wide re-entering bay in lake shore.
		From Mujabi's.	
9	9	Masegi	Good road through Kitandwa, Malisha, and Kikowa. Same description as Masegi. Road about 1 to 2 miles from edge of lake.
		From Mujabi's.	
6	6	Kitamara	Wide road, open country. Kangora, 3 miles. Considerable cultivation.
9½	3½	Kakora	Good road; 2 miles from Kitamara Ravine with standing water. Large village. Large shambas.
15	5½	Balamili Mwanga's	Narrow path, high grass; 3 miles Zolea, swamp 150 yards wide. Better road 2½ miles from Balamili. Shambas.
19	4	River Waiga ...	Good road. River steep, banks 12 to 15 feet high, 12 feet wide, 2 ft. 6 in. deep; sandy.
20¼	1¼	Katongoli ...	Small village. Bad path, high grass, and scrub.
28	7¾	Apiu	Path as above; 2¾ miles, steep clime 200 feet, then further ridge 2 miles, then descends to stream Kabagiya, which rises in Mount Jisi; through shambas to Apiu camp.
45½	17½	Masindi (4,300 feet)	Good road to Masindi, with several camps.

(Signed) R. C. R. OWEN, *Captain*,
Commanding Unyoro Military District.

Masindi, March 12, 1901.

Appendix (E).

Map of Western Unyoro.

[Not reproduced.]

No. 2.

Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(*Received September* 2.)

(No. 112. Uganda.)

Entebbe, June 26, 1901.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information and favour of transmission to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, two copies of Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 2, with Appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, No. 11.

Summary of Intelligence received from April 25 *to May* 31, 1901.

(Confidential.)

Ankole.—Lieutenant Mundy reports heavy rain in Ankole about the 18th April; River Ruwezi in flood, and bridge at Mbarara carried away.

The Collector, Mr. Racey, visited Chief Wandagara, of Bwezu, on the 15th April, and found he had burnt his village (Niasando) and retired into the forest. With the help of Duhara and Niasando, the Collector has got Wandagara to return and settle at Butali, close to Niasando. Wandagara is now anxious to be friendly, and has made blood-brothership with the Collector.

Appendix (A) is attached: a sketch of the Ankole district.

Busoga.—No Intelligence news.

Eastern Military District.—His Majesty's Special Commissioner and Commander-in-chief returned to Ravine on the 16th May, and left Railhead for Mombasa on the 20th idem. No. 3 Company, Uganda Rifles, left him at Save, on the north side of Mount Elgon, and proceeded to Unyoro viâ the Wakedi country.

Major E. H. Gorges forwards the following list of the fourteen known tribes in the Eastern Military District:—

1. Masai. } Purely pastoral.
2. Gwas Ngishu. } Purely pastoral.
3. Wa-Suk. } Purely pastoral.
4. Wandarrobbo. Forest tribe.
5. Enjemusi.
6. Wa-Nandi.
7. Wa-Lumbwa.
8. Wa-Sotik.
9. Wa-Kosova.
10. Wa-Kamasia.
11. Wa-Kavirondo.
12. Wa-Katch.
13. Hill tribes of Elgayo, including—
    - Japtalil.
    - Ndao.
    - Kivas.
    - Mgorrok.
14. Turkhana.

He proposes to report in turn on each of these tribes.

Captain W. E. Rumbold reports on a journey between Fort Ternan and Nandi Station. Active cultivation is proceeding in the Kamililo section of the Nandi country, but there is great scarcity among the people at the top of the escarpment. Cattle are scarce—no doubt owing to the recent expedition. The people were friendly.

Nandi.—Lieutenant J. Whittle reports from Nandi Station great scarcity of food in the country east of Bushire, the crops being more forward west of that point. Child desertion is common on account of the scarcity of food. Alybon, one of the leaders in the recent disturbances, has been heard of near the station.

Appendix (B) is attached: Report on the Masai, with map.

Appendix (C) is attached: Précis of a Report on the Wa-Lumbwa, with map of country near Fort Ternan.

Nile Military District.—Major C. Delme-Radcliffe forwards tracings of portions of his surveys made in the Nile district, which have been forwarded direct to Sir Harry Johnston.

Toru.—No Intelligence news.

Uganda Military District.—The last party of the time-expired men of the old Indian contingent left head-quarters for the coast on the 20th April, 1901, and the first party of the new Indian contingent arrived at head-quarters on the 27th April.

The time-expired men of the Indian contingent sailed from Mombasa on the 6th May, 1901.

The minimum and maximum readings of the level of the Victoria Nyanza during the month are :—

	Ft.	in.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd	5	2
19th, 20th, and 21st	4	8

Unyoro Military District.—No Intelligence news.

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant,*
Officiating Senior Staff and Intelligence Officer,
Uganda Rifles.

List of Appendices.

(A.) A reduced copy of a sketch map of the Ankole District, by Mr. R. R. Racey, Collector.*

(B.) Précis of a Report on the Masai, by Major E. H. Gorges, with map.*

(C.) Précis of a Report on the Wa-Lumbwa, with sketch map of the country near Fort Ternan, by Lieutenant Wortham.

Appendix (A).

A Reduced Copy of a Sketch Map of the Ankole District, by Mr. R. Racey, Collector.

[Not reproduced.]

Appendix (B).

Information received concerning the Masai tribe and their Country. Compiled from a Report received from Major Gorges, dated April 27, 1901.

1. *District.*—The Masai territory lies both in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. Being a nomadic and pastoral tribe, it is difficult to accurately define its limits, but it may roughly be taken that it confines itself to the country shown in the accompanying map. Its movements are influenced by the rainfall. Naivasha is looked upon as the centre or capital of the district. The tribal boundaries are well defined by rivers, ranges of hills, or escarpments.

2. *Population.*—In the Uganda Protectorate, does not exceed 10,000, including about 800 fighting men. Their numbers are, however, rapidly decreasing. A few years ago, rinderpest among their herds and flocks, and famine, compelled them to take entirely to raiding; constant repetitions of these raids left but a fragment of this once numerous race. The advance of the railway through the heart of their country has been the cause of a further decrease in population. The young women have taken kindly to Swahili porters and Punjabi coolies, thousands of whom are employed by the Railway. Every encampment and railway station from the Makindu River to Lake Victoria is crowded with Masai women and boys. The latter, when in contact with the Swahili and Punjabi, takes to thieving and other vices and becomes an outcast from his tribe, as also do the women when once they discard the tribal clothing of goat or sheep skin.

3. *Communications.*—Well-beaten tracks run in all directions through the country, starting from Naivasha.

* Two copies of each map.

4. *Physiognomy of race.*—The men are handsome, tall, well-proportioned and muscular, easy and self-confident in bearing, and of a fearless and proud disposition. The women are graceful and attractive in manner.

5. *Dress.*—The Elmoran (or fighting-men), and Lionies (or boys) are almost naked; the Elmoru (or Elders) wear cloaks of skin. The war dress is most picturesque. The leading Elmoran usually wear busbies made of lion's mane, and the rank and file head-dresses of black and white ostrich feathers. The women are modestly clad in skins, and adorn themselves chiefly with ornaments made of iron wire and chain, many of them wearing up to 30 and 40 lbs. in weight of this metal.

6. *Weapons.*—The Elmoran carries the heavy long-bladed spear, and a double-edged knife in leather sheath; also a well made oval shield of buffalo or giraffe hide, which is painted in gay colours by the ladies before the Elmoran moves to battle. The spear is a deadly weapon, and is always kept by the warrior; he never parts with it either in peace or war. The boys throw the knobkerry a considerable distance with great accuracy.

7. *Mode of living.*—Not above that of their cattle—in fact the old women and children sleep with the calves, sheep, and goats. The kraal, circular in shape, is named after the Headman, *e.g.*, Elgumu's kraal, Kilengo's kraal, &c., and varies in size according to his wealth. The Elmoran live in separate villages with the young women.

8. *Occupation of the people.*—Being nomadic and purely pastoral, they disdain to cultivate, or perform any kind of manual labour, but move from place to place, within limited areas, in search of suitable grazing for their herds and flocks. They do little in the way of trade, the women and Elmoru exchanging sheep and goats for flour and sweet potatoes with their neighbours the Wa-Kikuyu.

9. *Religion.*—None; but they believe in some great spirit, Ngai, who is supposed to assist in things temporal. They know nothing of a life before or after this. Their end is utter desolation. The lifeless form of the nearest relation is not buried but thrown outside the kraal for the hyenas and birds of prey to devour. They have a charm against death—a bell suspended by a thin length of hide to the horn of a Grant's or Thompson's gazelle. The "liebon," or medicine-man, holds the horn and tinkles the bell over the head of the Elmoran before he goes to war, and the warrior then imagines he cannot die in that particular campaign.

10. *Morality.*—Bad. The Elmoran live in separate kraals in a state of promiscuous intercourse with the girls.

11. *Crime.*—Very little. Serious offences against the person are compoundable by a fine in cattle imposed by the Chiefs.

12. *Wealth.*—Is measured in live stock. They possess enormous flocks of sheep and goats, and fine herds of cattle; also a number of donkeys, which are used for trading and transport purposes.

13. *Divisions of the Tribe.*—The Chief of the Uganda Masai is Legillishu. He is friendly to Government, and has a powerful influence over his men.

There are minor Chiefs, Ligonani, who lead their men in the field; the sections controlled by each are:—

(1.) Kedong.
(2.) Kinengop.
(3.) Naivasha.
(4.) Gilgil.
(5.) Oongadabus.
(6.) Nakuru.
(7.) Molo.
(8.) Likipia.

14. *General Intelligence.*—With the decrease in population, the power and prestige of this once redoubtable race is broken; but, nevertheless, their military prowess and organization, comparatively speaking, is beyond dispute. At present they are contented and at rest, but there is always a tendency to raid, more especially towards the German territory. This might give rise to misunderstandings between ourselves and the German Imperial authorities, which is to be avoided. A serious outbreak of cattle-plague might incite them to raid in all directions, but with the Uganda Railway running through the heart of their country a rising of this description should easily be suppressed. Yet their bravery is not to be ignored. If it was their last fight, unless promptly met, it might prove to be a long and stubborn one.

Owing to the frequent occasions on which they have been employed by the Administration in punitive expeditions, the Masai have latterly begun to think they form a portion of the armed forces of the Protectorate. Now is the time therefore, to enlist them in the police force. Many of them have joined the East Africa Rifles, and are well spoken of by their officers.

Sketch Map of Masailand by Major Gorges.

[Not reproduced.]

Appendix (C).

Information received concerning the Lumbwa tribes and their Country. Compiled from Reports received from Lieutenant Wortham, dated April 1901.

1. *Strength.*—Being scattered over a large tract of country, it is impossible to estimate their numbers, which are said to be increasing.

2. *District.*—South of the Nyando River to the Sotik. The Mau Forest is the boundary on the east. The northern portion of the country is a table-land 6,000 feet above sea level.

3. *Rivers.*—Most of the rivers are mountain steams. The country is well watered, and the soil is fertile. The rock is volcanic. The Nyando River is fordable, except when in high flood.

4. *Villages* are scattered grass huts, round in shape, with sides of poles.

5. *Communications.*—Native tracks connect all villages, and are noted for being straight, turning aside for no obstacles. To reach their country from Fort Ternan there is a direct road south over the Nyando Gorge, which is 700 feet deep; another road to the south from a point on the main road to Kisumu, 7 miles west of Fort Ternan; another from a point on road 8 miles east of Fort Ternan; another near Kilimamnara. These are the main connecting tracks between the Lumbwa and Nandi country, and cattle and sheep are constantly being driven along them.

6. *Climate.*—Temperate; about 82 degrees in day, with cool nights. No extreme changes. Rain falls at all times during the year. Heavy thunderstorms occur frequently.

7. *Occupations of People.*—Sheep and cattle grazing; fowl raising; cultivating tobacco, matama, and wimbi.

8. *Dress.*—The men wear a skin hung over the shoulder, and a small piece tied round the waist, and falling behind. The women don a small apron of beads and hide, falling in front.

9. *Ornaments.*—Necklaces of black beads or of polished pieces of gourd. The lobe of the ear is pierced, and large blocks of wood, ivory, iron, &c., inserted. The most fashionable ornaments at present are small white beads, brass and iron wire and chain.

10. *Weapons.*—Spears with large and small blades are used for stabbing and not throwing. A 2-inch knife is carried at the waist, and is used for throwing. Bows and arrows—the latter poisoned. Shield of buffalo or cow hide.

11. *Tactics.*—Same as the Wa-Nandi; but they prefer to attack at night, and get to close quarters. The men are brave, and of fine physique.

12. *Sporting Instincts.*—Hunt big game with poisoned arrows, and dig game pits.

13. *Progress of Civilization.*—The Chiefs near Fort Ternan, on the northern frontier of their country, are friendly, and bring their produce for sale in the station. They are beginning to know the value of money, and recognize the benefit of the railway. They are anxious to obtain situations as servants to Europeans.

14. *Crime.*—Their own Chiefs deal with their own men. Murder is met with a fine of cattle, and cattle-stealing is prevalent.

15. *Morality.*—Excellent, except where the effects of civilization have been felt.

16. *Diseases.*—Small-pox and dysentery; venereal diseases are unknown.

17. *Religion.*—None; but they believe in a supernatural power who guards them when in action. They believe in their "libons," or witch doctors, who have great power.

18. *Sub-divisions of Tribe.*—There are numerous small clans under minor Chiefs, who acknowledge several more powerful men. Three of these live within reach of Fort Ternan, viz.:—

(1.) Kabsans section of the tribe—

Chief: Arab Tumbo. Minor Chiefs: Arab Giberong, Arab Buldisat, and Arab Langat. Their villages are scattered on hills 8 miles south of Fort Ternan. They are reached either by the direct road, or by the westerly road mentioned above. Their strength is about 500 fighting men. They are rich in flocks and cultivation, and have remained faithful to the Government. Arab Tumbo is a young man.

To the west of the Kabsans live the:—

(2.) Kabsigiria—

Chief: Arogobiliage. Minor Chief: Arab Taminet. Village 10 to 15 miles south-west of Fort Ternan. Strength, 100 to 300 fighting men. They are rich. At present they are friendly. but during the Nandi troubles their attitude was doubtful, and they are suspected of aiding the Wa-Nandi in their night attack on Colonel Evatt's column.

(3.) The Sigowet tribe lie to the south-east of the Kabsigiria.

Chief Liboso. Minor Chief: Aragamesis. Village 15 to 20 miles from Fort Ternan. Strength about 200 to 300 men. Liboso is friendly and trustworthy.

Lieutenant Wortham explains that, as he has been unable to penetrate into the Lumbwa country, he has had great difficulty in obtaining information.

Sketch Map of the Country near Fort Ternan, by Lieutenant Wortham.

[Not reproduced.]

No. 3.

Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(*Received September 24.*)

(No. 143. Uganda.)

My Lord,

Entebbe, July 25, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information and favour of transmission to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, two copies of the Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report, No. 3, with Appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Colonel Coles to Commissioner Jackson.

Head-quarter Office, Uganda Rifles,
Entebbe, July 25, 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and for favour of transmission to the Foreign Office and to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, two copies of the Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 3, with Appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLES, *Colonel,*
Commanding Uganda Rifles.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE INTELLIGENCE REPORT, NO. 3.

Summary of Intelligence received from June 1 *to July* 15, 1901.

(Confidential.)

Ankole.—Lieutenant Mundy reports that Myendo, Chief of Nabusozi, has been deposed, and Masiku installed as Chief by Mr. Racey. Kuliaferi has succeeded Katorama as Chief of Nbusi. Gwimwasi, Chief of Kichwamba, has been succeeded by his Katikiro. (*Vide* Appendix (A), Intelligence Report No. 1.)

A party of Wanyema, numbering 16 men, 17 women, and 4 boys, with 8 guns and 22 cartridges have come in from the south of Lake Albert. They are said to be old Congo Free State rebels.

The inhabitants of Ruampara have taken 90 lbs. of wheat from the Collector, and have promised to sow it and bring in the crop in payment of hut tax.

Appendix (A) is attached: A précis of a Report on a journey in Bwezu, with rough sketch.

Busoga.—No Intelligence news.

Eastern Military District.—Instructor J. Ellison, Uganda Police, reports on a journey from Fort Ternan to Nandi, viâ the Kamililo road. The harvest is proceeding, and crops are good; villages destroyed during the recent expedition have been rebuilt. The natives seem to distrust him, no doubt owing to the size of his party—twenty-five rifles.

Instructor Ellison returned viâ the Bagamoyo road, which he states is vastly superior to the other.

Fort Ternan.—Lieutenant Wortham reports the death of Gobeliage, nominal Chief of the Kabsigiria section of the Wa-Lumba tribe. His son, Aragobeliage (*vide* Appendix (C), Intelligence Report No. 2), who for some time has exercised all authority, has succeeded him.

The Wa-Lumba have sown large quantities of grain, which should be ripe in July.

The Wa-Nandi Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Fort Ternan report much sickness among their people.

Lieutenant Wortham has been endeavouring to employ the Wa-Nandi on work in building the new station, but finds it hard to persuade them to remain for more than two or three hours a-day. This is the first time they have been induced to perform any work, and when the advantages of pay are realized they may improve.

The rainfall during the month of May was 6 inches.

Lieutenant Wortham reports on the comet which was visible at Fort Ternan from the 11th May till the 16th.

Nandi.—Nandi is now held by police only; the troops have been withdrawn.

Appendix (B) is attached: A précis of a Report from Captain Rumbold on an expedition against the natives of Baosia, Mount Elgon, with sketch map.

Nile Military District—Mr. Maxsted, Collector, Wadelai, reports the murder of a policeman 24 miles from that station on the 18th June.

Toru.—No Intelligence news.

Uganda Military District.—The level of the Victoria Nyanza on the 10th July was 3 ft. 6 in.

Unyoro Military District.—No Intelligence news.

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant*,
Officiating Senior Staff and Intelligence Officer,
Uganda Rifles.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

(A.) Précis of a Report by Lieutenant Mundy on a journey through the Bwezu District of Ankole, with rough sketch map.*

(B.) Précis of a Report by Captain Rumbold on a Punitive Expedition against the Wa-Osia, with sketch map.*

APPENDIX (A).

Précis of a Report by Lieutenant Mundy, Uganda Rifles, on a Journey through the Bwezu District of Ankole.

Journey.—I left Mbarara on the 3rd June, and on the 4th arrived at Katara. Igana, the grand-nephew of Wandagara, Chief of Bwezu, met me and stated that Wandagara did not wish me to enter his country. I sent a message to Wandagara to meet me at Katiti, near which place he was reported to be. On arrival there, I found it impossible to ascertain his whereabouts, and experienced difficulty in obtaining food. Igana joined me, and acted as my guide to Kibaro. At Bihanga I was brought some banana beer, which my boys tasted, and found it to be poisoned: those who drank it being ill for the remainder of the journey. I proceeded to Bunyaraguru, and then by boat to Kitagwenda, and by land to my new post at Busesse (*vide* Intelligence Report No. 1: "post near Muzizi").

Description of Country.—Bwezu is mountainous—average height 7,000 or 8,000 feet. In the south-east the country is grass, and thickly inhabited. Food supplies, bananas (large shambas near Katite), and matama.

The north-western portion is very sparsely inhabited, and covered with bracken, and in places dense long grass, the lower slopes and ravines wooded. The north-western edge of the district contains a fine forest of large trees.

In the centre of the country are large herds of cattle: leopards were seen, and lions are said to exist. Chimpanzees inhabit the western forest.

Chiefs.—Wandagara is undoubtedly hostile, and the fact of his having made blood-brotherhood with Mr. Racey (apparently through Igana, and not as reported in Intelligence Report No. 2), is of no value.

Lieutenant Mundy is the first white man who has entered the interior of Bwezu.

Sketch Map of Bwezu and the surrounding Country, by Lieutenant Mundy.

[Not reproduced.]

---

* Two copies of each map.

Appendix (B).

Précis of a Report by Captain Rumbold, Uganda Rifles, Commanding Special Commissioner's Escort on his journey to Mount Elgon, on a Punitive Raid against the Wa-Osia, April 28, 1901.

THE raid was undertaken by order of His Majesty's Special Commissioner on account of—
1. An attack being made by the Wa-Osia on the camp of the Special Commissioner's advance guard on the night of 27th April;
2. General hostility of the people; and
3. Recent unprovoked attacks on the friendly people of Mbai and Save.

Force:—

30 Rifles, 15th Company (Soudanese) ... ... Captain Rumbold.
85 ,, 3rd ,, (Waganda) ... ... Lieutenant Howard.
1 Maxim gun.
300 Save and Mbai allies.

Operations.—This force marched at 10 A.M. from the Commissioner's camp through difficult, hilly country. At 12 noon the Maxim dispersed the hostile natives on the cliffs to the south of the Twin Falls. The column then climbed the cliff near the falls, in single file, it being impossible to deploy. The Wa-Osia opposed the advance with arrow fire and rolling down boulders: one non-commissioned officer, No. 15 company, being wounded with an arrow, and one native ally killed by a rock. At 1.30 P.M. a few rifles were brought to bear on the Wa-Osia and dispersed them.

From the falls the force divided into two columns. No. 1 column (Captain Rumbold) captured 4 head of cattle and 337 sheep and goats, and destroyed several villages, east-south-east of the Twin Falls. This column met with slight resistance. Captain Rumbold returned to the Commissioner's camp at 9 P.M.

No. 2 column (Lieutenant Howard) operated to the left of No. 1 column, in country flanked on the right by a precipice some 150 feet high, and consisting of a succession of ridges covered with thick undergrowth and banana plantations.

These ridges were held by the enemy, and the Maxim was brought into action six times with effect. At 4 P.M. the Wa-Osia evacuated the lower slopes for the high woods on Mount Elgon. Lieutenant Howard then returned to camp, but being misled by his guides, did not reach there till 3 A.M on the 29th April.

Lieutenant Howard reports highly on the behaviour of the Waganda troops on this trying march.

Native Allies.—The native allies proved themselves cowardly and unreliable throughout the day.

Sketch Map by Captain Rumbold.

[Not reproduced.]

No. 4.

Commissioner Jackson to the Marquess of Lansdowne.—(Received October 16.)

(No. 191. Uganda.)

My Lord, *Entebbe, September* 13, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, two copies of Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 4, with Appendices, and to request that one copy may be forwarded to the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Colonel Coles to Commissioner Jackson.

Head-quarter Office, Uganda Rifles,
Entebbe, September 12, 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and for favour of transmission to the Foreign Office and to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, two copies of Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report No. 4, with Appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COLES, *Colonel*,
Commanding Uganda Rifles.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Uganda Protectorate Intelligence Report, No. 4.

Summary of Intelligence received from July 16 *to August* 31, 1901.

(Confidential.)

Ankole.—Mr. Racey, Collector, Ankole, reports on an expedition to Bwezu on the 12th July, 1901, against the unfriendly Chief Wandagara. His intention was to arrest Wandagara and his son Chiga. An affray occurred between Mr. Racey's party (Ankole Constabulary) and the natives, resulting in the death of Wandagara and his son, and many of their followers.

Mr. Galt has been appointed Collector, Ankole.

Lieutenant Mundy reports, on the 31st July, that a small party of German soldiers are stated to have pursued a fugutive into Bukanga, and to have returned after effecting his capture.

Lieutenant Mundy, acting in conjunction with the Sub-Commissioner, Western Province, has selected a new site for the military lines at Mbarara. A fort and barracks are now being built. The new site is close to, and north-west of the present station, and the fort will be in a commanding position on a spur 600 yards north-east of the River Ruizi. Water will be drawn from wells sunk near the river.

Busoga.—No Intelligence news.

Eastern Military District.—Captain Rumbold reports he has been making efforts to convince the Lumbwa Chiefs that their belief that the opening of the railway will mean the cessation of rain is unfounded. He has also pointed out to them the advantage the railway will be to their country.

The recent minor disputes between the railway employés and the natives have been satisfactorily arranged with the local chiefs, who will endeavour to prevent their men from visiting the railway camps.

The railway earthworks are within 3 miles of Fort Ternan.

Lieutenant Wortham reports from Fort Ternan on the 1st August, 1901, that the Lumbwa are selling large quanties of grain to the troops. The Lumbwa Chief, Aragobeliage, states that he has been raided by the Katch, and has lost four head of cattle.

Appendices are attached :—

(A.) A Report by Major E. H. Gorges on the Gwas Ngishu, with skeleton map.
(B.) A Report by Major E. H. Gorges on the Wa-Kavirondo, with sketch map.

Nile Military District.—Major E. H. Laughlin reports a good harvest in the neighbourhood of Nimule in the month of June. He also forwarded the following report, dated Nimule, the 31st July, 1901 :—

"Between the 16th and 23rd July the following Chiefs, Asala, Matungalalia, Kara, and Nuseran, crossed the Nile with their people, cattle, sheep, and goats, abandoning their villages on the left bank of the river. They state their reason for doing so is the ill-treatment they received at the hands of the Belgian troops, who used to go into their

villages, take their grain without payment, and also assault their women; and although they complained they could get no redress.

"They now refuse to return, and have asked permission to live with various Chiefs on this side of the Nile, as they wish to place themselves under British protection."

Appendix (C) is attached: An itinerary from Wadelai to Gondokoro, by Mr. R. W. Macallister, with sketch map.

Toru.—Permission has been granted to Lieutenant Leoni, of the Congo Free State, to conduct a caravan transporting canoes through British territory from Trumu, viâ Kavalli's, to Nsabe, on Lake Albert.

These canoes (number not stated) are for service between Mahaji and Dufile.

Uganda Military District.—The level of the Victoria Nyanza on the 31st August was 6 inches.

Unyoro Military District.—Captain Owen has proceeded on tour to inspect the country in the neighbourhood of Kerota.

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant,*
Officiating Senior Staff and Intelligence Officer,
Uganda Rifles.

List of Appendices.

(A.) Report on the Gwas Ngishu tribe by Major E. H. Gorges, with skeleton map.*

(B.) Report on the Wa-Kavirondo by Major E. H. Gorges, with sketch map;* and summary of information concerning the Kisuma District furnished by Mr. H. B. Partington, Collector, Kisuma.

(C.) Itinerary from Wadelai to Gondokoro by Mr. R. W. Macallister, Sub-Commissioner, Nile Province, with sketch map.*

Appendix (A).

Report by Major Gorges, Uganda Rifles, on the Gwas Ngishu Tribe.

A PASTORAL people, very closely allied to the Masai; in fact, not many years ago, they formed a section of that once powerful tribe. Their language, dress, customs (with few exceptions, hereafter described), and mode of fighting, are identically the same.

The country now inhabited by the Gwas Ngishu is shown on the accompanying map.

It will be seen that they differ from other tribes in that they live, with one exception (Eldama Ravine), in small Settlements in different parts of the country in the midst of other friendly tribes—for example, Nandi, Kavirondo, Usoga—the reason assigned for this being that their power as a tribe was, after many conflicts, broken by the Navaisha Masai.

Some thirty years ago they inhabitated a vast tract of country known as the Gwas Ngishu Plateau (*vide* map), extending from the eastern slopes of Mount Elgon to the edge of the Elgayo Escarpment, and the country round Sirgoi Mountain. In those days their kraals were numerous, and their numbers considerable. They possessed large herds of cattle and donkeys, and flocks of sheep and goats, and, with the Masai, held sway over the tribes from Lake Victoria to the coast.

About the year 1875 (as far as can be ascertained) a quarrel arose between the Gwas Ngishu and the Naivasha Chiefs. From this episode dates the commencement of the downfall of the former.

According to reliable information gathered from their Elders, they fought on three or four occasions with Naivasha, and once succeeded in raiding as far as the Kedong Valley; but finally, in the year 1877, were attacked by a combination of all the Masai in the Rift Valley. Many of their warriors were killed, and women and children taken as slaves. Decimated, and with all their cattle captured, they dispersed from the Gwas Ngishu Plateau, and formed small Settlements in the following places:—

Usoga,
Kavirondo,
Nandi,
Kamasia,
Enjamusi,
Lykipia, and
Elgayo.

The largest of these Settlements was Nandi.

* Two copies of each map.

This state of affairs continued until the year 1896, when, at the instigation of Mr. F. J. Jackson the Settlements in Kamasia and Enjamusi moved in with a few cattle, and formed what is now known as the head Settlement of the tribe, near the Government station of Eldama Ravine.

In five years they have prospered and increased in numbers to such an extent under the protection of the Government officials, that they now inhabit a large tract of country in the Baringo district, extending from the Tigrish to the Molo River.

Of late years they have considerably enriched themselves by assisting the Administration in punitive expeditions. Their population is rapidly increasing, and if their women can only be induced to remain with them, instead of consorting with Swahilis and Indian coolies, they now have a fair chance of becoming, as formerly, a powerful and prosperous people.

The present population of the tribe is estimated at about 3,000.

The following information concerning the various Settlements is reliable :—

Eldama Ravine.—Chief, Langala. Elected by the people, and spoken of in very favourable terms by the civil officers. Their leader, or "Elmoran," is Elgumu, a reliable and trustworthy man, whose conduct during the Nandi and Suk-Turkana Expeditions was most praiseworthy. He was in command of a detachment of seventy spearmen, and did excellent work throughout.

Population	800	
Number of spearmen	60	
Cattle	600	head.
Sheep and goats	4,000	,,

Their kraals, constructed after the same manner as those of the Masai, are scattered along the banks of the rivers which drain that portion of the Baringo district bounded on the east by the Molo River, on the west by the Tigrish River, north by the Kamasia country, and on the south by Mount Eldalat and the Mau Forest, a fine grazing country, well watered, and admirably suited in every respect to a pastoral people.

Nandi.—The Chief of this Settlement is known by the name of "Smith." He is by no means a desirable character, and if the customs of the tribe were strictly adhered to he would be an outcast, having committed a murder; but he was released from prison, and installed as Chief of the Nandi Settlement.

Population	400	
Number of fighting men	40	
Cattle	200	head.
Sheep and goats	3,000	,,

Here they live in two large bomas. One is occupied by the Elders, their wives and children, old women, and cattle; the other by the Elmoran and young girls. These bomas are situated within half-a-mile of the new Government fort at Asharine.

Kavirondo.—There are about 500 living in a large village near the station of Mumia's, but having intermarried with the Wa-Kavirondo and Swahilis for some years, they have so degenerated that it is doubtful if the tribe would benefit were these people to join them. They possess a few cattle and sheep, and of late years have taken to cultivating. They furnished a few spearmen for the last Nandi expedition, who earned the reputation of being lazy and not fond of fighting.

Usoga.—There are a few settled at Lubwas, but they appear to have entirely cut themselves adrift from the tribe.

Lykipia.—Here they inhabit a small tract of country known as "Ngare Singoroi," about four days' journey north of Eldama Ravine; name of Chief, Sulai. These people have so degenerated that they are now looked upon as "Wandarrobbo." They possess no live-stock and live entirely by the chase.

Population about 600.

Elgayo.—Near the escarpment of that name and to the south of the Gwas Ngishu Plateau is another Settlement. Name of Chief, Murogot. Population 800 to 1,000. Possess a few cattle and large flocks of sheep and goats. They cultivate, and until very recently were in the habit of bringing in small supplies of flour to Eldama Ravine.

General Information.—A brave and manly people, who fully realize the advantages gained by placing themselves under the protection of the Government. I am informed by Mr. Isaac, the Collector of Eldama Ravine, that they pay their hut tax without any difficulty; that last year they paid 100 head of sheep and goats, and this year are paying 150 head. They have on several occasions proved themselves useful allies in punitive expeditions, and have been spoken of in the warmest terms by military officers under whom they have served. They can muster nearly 100 spears. They are honest and truthful, and treachery is unknown to them. Their weapons of offence and defence are similar to those of the Masai, and men and women wear the same clothing and ornaments.

It seems a pity that these people cannot be united; there is ample space for the Nandi and Elgayo Settlements in the neighbourhood of Eldama Ravine; in fact, until the Gwas Ngishu who are now settled at Nandi (Asharine) are removed there will remain the danger of further trouble between ourselves and the Wa-Nandi. There is no doubt that many of the Gwas Ngishu are trying to incite the Nandi to commit acts which might necessitate a punitive expedition, their idea, of course, being that we should, as before, employ them to fight for us, and they would again receive a share of captured Nandi cattle.

As to the Kavirondo, Usoga, and Lykipia Colonies, they might with advantage remain where they are.

Customs, &c., peculiar to the Tribe: Crimes and Punishments.—In cases of murder the murderer has all his flocks and herds confiscated and is driven out of the tribe.

For petty thefts corporal punishment is administered, but if live-stock is stolen the thief mast return three times the number of sheep or cows, as the case may be, out of his own herd. Should he not possess any the debt is marked up, and he or his children will eventually have to pay.

Marriage.—A man may not marry until he is past the fighting age—25, then after consulting with the Chief. he finds a youth to whom he hands his spear, shield, and head-dress, skins, and ornaments. He then cuts his hair and presents himself to the parents of the girl, who settle the dowry. No form of ceremony is gone through. Polygamy seems to be unrestricted, and a man's wealth is measured by the number of his wives. Those of them who, whether from the disappearance of youthful charms or for any other reasons have ceased to please him, are permitted to cohabit with his poor relations.

Religion.—They can scarcely be said to possess a religion if by that term is meant belief and observances connected with the unseen world. They vaguely believe in a kind of Supreme Being who is confused with the sky, but to whom no real worship is offered. Circumcision, unrestricted polygamy, and the conception of marriage as a scale, seems to be not only common to these people but almost universal among these Eastern pagan tribes.

Note.—In the event of a punitive expedition against the Wa-Nandi, Wa-Lumbwa, or Kamasia, the services of the Gwas Ngishu detachment led by Elgumu, their leader of Elmoran, would be invaluable. These men have a thorough knowledge of all the cattle tracks of the surrounding tribes. They also make excellent scouts, and would be very useful as runners between the columns.

(Signed) E. H. GORGES, *Major*,
Uganda Rifles.

Eldama Ravine, August 15, 1901.

Map, showing Gwas Ngishu Settlements, by Major Gorges.

[Not reproduced.]

Appendix (B).

Report by Major Gorges on the Wa-Kavirondo.

THE largest and most prosperous tribe in the eastern province. The population may be roughly estimated at 1,000,000.

Boundaries.—Inhabiting the country bounded on the north by the southern slopes of Mount Elgon; on the south by German territory; east by the Nandi Escarpment, Bagomoyo River, and Lumbwa territory; and on the west by the Sio River and Lake Victoria.

Distribution.—With regard to the distribution of the various sections of the tribe, paragraphs 1 to 22 of the inclosed summary of information concerning the Kisumu district, which has been furnished by the Collector, Mr. H. B. Partington, may be considered as accurate; but not the same reliance can be placed on the information contained in paragraphs 23 to 25, which has recently been collected from local sources by the Collector of Kisumu.

The sections of the tribe are shown on the accompanying map.

The whole of Kavirondo is thickly populated, more especially the Idhako, Tirikhi, Maragolo, and Semi country—in fact, the valley of the River Lukos.

Characteristics.—An extremely friendly race—most of the men go unarmed. The men go naked, except, perhaps, for a piece of skin or cloth worn over the shoulders as a protection from the cold. All the young women are naked; they have good figures, and, apparently with no idea of impropriety, stand outside the villages *in puris naturalibus* to watch the passing caravans. The married women wear a fringe or tassel behind. Unlike all the other tribes of this district, the men are uncircumcised and the women are not mutilated.

The Tirikhi and Nyangnori are probably the most warlike and best able to defend themselves, caused no doubt by their having in past years to constantly protect themselves against raids by the Wa-Nandi.

The people to the south of Ugowe Bay are also of a more warlike nature than the Kitoto and Kisumu, being continually at war with Lumbwa and Kosovo.

Weapons.—Their weapons of offence and defence are spear and shield—the former of rather inferior make, the latter of cowhide. The men of South Kavirondo also carry bows and arrows.

In the more civilized parts of the country the great aim and ambition of the men, after that of obtaining large families, is to join the ranks of the police force. Their chief amusement drilling, and considering the few opportunities they have for obtaining the necessary knowledge, their performances, as reported by the civil officers, seem to be somewhat creditable.

Villages.—Their villages, as a rule, are different from those of any other tribe, surrounded by a mud and stone wall at least 6 feet high, with generally a ditch on the outside and a well-made arched gateway. The villages of the Kisumu and Kitoto are protected by a well-grown hedge.

A curious and distinctive feature of nearly every village is a long pole (or rather several long poles) hung with small cages containing quail as decoys; below the poles are snares.

Cattle.—With the exception of the tribes inhabiting the large tract of country stretching from the Kitoto to the German frontier, the district cannot be said to be well supplied with cattle; there, however, the case is different. The country seems to have escaped most of the visitations of cattle sickness that have done so much damage and caused such widespread suffering in other parts of the country. Sheep and goats are in large flocks throughout the country.

Crops and Food.—With the exception of a fishing tribe (a branch of the Kitoto under a Chief named Amimo) living on the shores of Ugowe Bay, the main supplies of food are sweet potatoes and matama grain, also millet, maize, and wimbi grain, beans, pulse, fowls and eggs, semsem, and abundance of honey. Add to these, in the case of the hill tribes of North Kavirondo, banana fruit.

The soil of Kavirondo is very rich, though in parts rocks crop up continually on the surface.

Considering the vast population, there is not a great deal of land under cultivation.

Fuel is very scarce, and in some parts is with difficulty obtained.

Tobacco is grown, and the people (men and women) smoke long pipes.

Matama is grown in enormous quantities, and is very cheap.

The country seems to produce a large surplus of food beyond the wants of its population, and being well watered and with rich soil, is capable of producing very much more. There are enormous areas of land as yet uncultivated.

No mineral wealth has yet been discovered in Kavirondo.

Throughout the country the prevalent rock, which frequently appears on the surface, is a copper-coloured lava, which evidently owes its colour to the iron it contains.

General Information.—Mr. Partington, the Collector of Kisumu, informs me that it is not advisable for traders—at all events Indian traders—to enter the country of the Nya-Katch or of the tribes between the south of Ugowe Bay and the German frontier.

Two of the Chiefs of the Katch have recently come in and profess themselves to be friendly to the Administration.

They complain bitterly of former visits of parties of Indians, whose ways of trading and dealing generally with the natives appear to have been questionable.

The civil officers report that the whole of the Kisumu district (Kavirondo) is at the present time thoroughly quiet, and with the exception, perhaps, of the Katch and neighbouring people, perfectly safe for travellers—a most satisfactory state of affairs, the railway being about to enter their country.

(Signed) E. H. GORGES, *Major*,
Uganda Rifles.

Eldama Ravine, August 20, 1901.

Note.—For a description of the Katch section of the tribe Major Gorges refers to his Report on a journey from Naivasha to Lake Victoria, 1899, published in the "Geographical Journal."

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant*,
Officiating Intelligence Officer, Uganda Rifles.

Entebbe, September 2, 1901.

SUMMARY of Information concerning the Kisumu District.

No.	Name of Place.	Remarks.
1	Wa-Kami	South of River Nzoia, between Mumias and Ugowe. Nilotic. Head Chief: Odera Ulalo, son of Umoli. Other Chiefs: Odera Sandu, son of Ulo Ilari; Atanda, son of Lochi Wayoti; Aratieri.
2	Wa-Kisa	Between River Lusimo and River Lukos. Bantu tribe. No important Chiefs.
3	Wa-Nyole	About 5 miles south of River Lukos in the vicinity of the Maragolia Hills. Bantu tribe. Chief Mgahanya (the chief rainmaker of Kavirondo).
4	Wa-Kisumu	South-west of the Maragolia Hills. Nilotic tribe. Chiefs: Ngola or Ugola and Ugada.
5	Wa-Semi	South of the Wa-Kami, and near Ugowe. Nilotic tribe. Chiefs: Wadego, Yagudi, Awina. They were formerly unfriendly with the Wa-Kami.
6	Wa-Sembo	Nilotic tribe. Chief Adola.
7	Wa-Uyoma	Entrance to Kavirondo Bay. North shore. Nilotic tribe. Principal Chief, Lochi.
8	Wa-Sakwa	On lake shore, north of the Wa-Sembo. Nilotic tribe. Chiefs: Mdieki or Ugada.
9	Wa-Timu, or Utimu, or Kadimu, or Wa-Yimbu	Lake shore, near Lake Gango. Nilotic tribe. Chief Ukapatia [?].
10	Wa-Idhako	On both banks of the River Lukos west of the Tiriki. Large population and, through want of head Chief, inclined to be unruly. Many minor Chiefs. Bantu origin.
11	Wa-Tiriki	Near escarpment, south of the River Lukos. Bantu. Have little intercourse with the Administration.
12	Wa-Nyangori	Allied with the Wa-Nandi, and speak their language. Nilotic. Chief Ujoo.
13	Wa-Legolia, or Lakoli, or Maragoli	South of the Wa-Idhako. Bantu. A large tribe. Have little intercourse with the Administration, and no predominant Chiefs.
14	Wa-Mangali (sometimes included in the Wa-Nyole)	In the neighbourhood of the Maragolia Hills. Bantu tribe. Have given trouble to the Administration at times. Many minor Chiefs.
15	Wa-Dongoi	South of the Wa-Nyole, who claim suzerainty over them—this they repudiate. Bantu tribe. Chiefs: Ouna or Wandoli and Makwana.
16	Wa-Kitoto, or Kanu, or Kadibo ...	Nilotic tribe. On caravan road. Large and rich. Large quantities of food. Chief Kitoto. Very friendly.
17	Wa-Kaki Kaki	Near Gango Lake. Nilotic. Chief Masingo.
18	Wa-Ware or Wa-Chula (people of the island)	Inhabit Rusinga Island. Head Chief Ongoro died 25th June, 1901. Next Chief, Obari.
19	Wa-Aiendi	On mainland, south of Rusinga. Country called Kasagunga. Chief Aboma.
20	Wa-Kisingere	South of Aiendi. Make large quantities of salt. Chief Aiyoro, Chief of the salt Wambogo.
21	Wa-Ramba	South of Homa Bay. Chief Gori Kagalo.
22	Nya-Katch	Nilotic. Chief Unuri.
23	Wa-Kalachonyo	Round Oma Mountain. Chief Nyakite.
24	Wa-Vaowi	On the German frontier. Head Chief Odera. Are rich in cattle. One of the minor Chiefs, Karamtago, considered himself in German territory, and frequently visits their station.
25	Wa-Jeragwi	On German frontier. Chief Amodia.
26	Wa-Gazi	Chief Kesara. On 30th April, 1901, sent to Kisumu to have a quarrel between him and the Wa-Vaowi settled. He had previously applied to the German officials, but was informed by them that he was in the British sphere.

Sketch Map of the Kisumu District showing Sub-Divisions of the Wa-Kavirondo.

[Not reproduced.]

Appendix (C).

Itinerary of Journey from Wadelai to Gondokoro, furnished by Mr. Macallister, April 1901.

	Distance in Hours from last Camp.*	Remarks.
Wadelai to—		
Avoi	6	Path good. River Chorro at times bad.
Pranga	4	,,
Acho	6	,, River Zokka at times bad.
Boroli	5½	,,
Zaipi	4	,,
Nimule	4	,, River Unyama at times bad.
Junction Camp ...	4½	Path bad. River Assua always bad.
Arabu	4½	,, very bad.
Keri	5½	,, 2 miles bad, remainder good.
Fagiri	5	Path good. Rocky in places.
Camp	4	,,
Camp	5	,,
Laung	4½	,, River Gomoro at times bad.
Gondokoro	3½	,,
Total	66	

Note by Intelligence Officer.—Mr. Macallister reports some food at camps up to Nimule, and none afterwards. My experience of these latter camps in October 1900 was that a small supply of food was obtainable at them all with the exception of the Junction Camp. Water is obtainable at all camps. Fagiri is a large village where considerable supplies of food can be purchased. At many places fish can be bought.

Trade goods required are brass wire, small white beads, candles, matches, bottles, and some cloth. Tarbushes are much appreciated by the Chiefs.

The Assua when in flood is some 80 yards wide and up to 14 feet deep, with a swift current. The crossing is dangerous on small native rafts, and there are many crocodiles. Steps have been taken to place a canoe on the river. When not in flood the river is fordable.

Game.—Waterback, hartebeeste, Thomas cob, and the smaller antelope are to be met with throughout the journey. Hippopotami abound in the Nile, and elephants between Nimule and Gondokoro. Lions are seen occasionally.

(Signed) H. KNOX, *Lieutenant,*
Officiating Intelligence Officer, Uganda Rifles.

Rough Sketch Map of the River Nile between Wadelai and Gondokoro.

[Not reproduced.]

---

* Distances for men travelling light; 25 per cent. to be added for caravans.

F.O. 881/7929. May 1903. TS Selected Foreign Office Files on Africa. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). Nineteenth Century Collections Online. Web. 29 Apr. 2016.

URL
http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/3LDyf2